

Implementing a Data and Assessment Management System

2013 Nebraska Data Conference

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About the Ralston Public Schools

- Approximately 3,100 students
- Technology plan: Twelve long-term projects over the next five years
- The role of data in the district
 - Teacher induction and employee evaluation based on evidence of data-based decision making
 - Student achievement part of the principals' compensation package
 - Emphasis on 21st Century thinking skills

Initial Concerns

- Insufficient use of data
 - Limited access by teachers
 - Primarily focused on standardized assessments
 - Minimal use of local data
 - No visual representations; difficult to translate data into information that easily understood
 - Absence of longitudinal data
- Uneven knowledge base about data
- Poor implementation of prior system

About DataDirector

- Managed by Riverside Publishing
- Combination of two systems
 - Data warehousing and analysis capabilities
 - Assessment management system
- Online assessment options
- Assessment item banks available
- Affordable: \$5.25 per student
- Extremely flexible

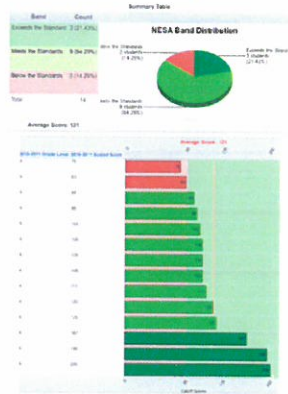
About DataDirector

- Data warehouse
 - Individual student profiles with longitudinal data (assessment, demographic, behavioral...etc.)
 - Custom and pre-built reports for warehoused data
 - Assessment data disaggregated on multiple levels (district, building, teacher, or student)
 - Teacher analysis by cluster, standard, or item
 - Student search feature allows reporting by multiple student characteristics

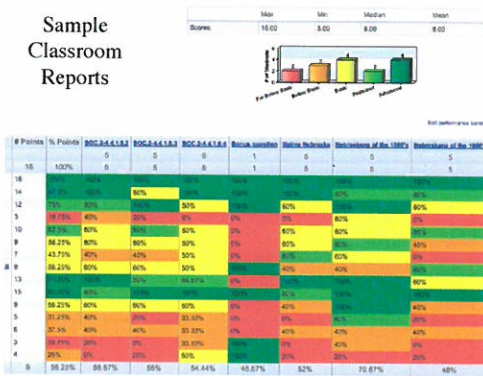
Sample Student Profile



Sample Pre-built Assessment Reports



Sample Classroom Reports



Sample Classroom Reports

Question		Points	Standard / Cluster	Response Frequency												Percent Correct
Q1	1	1	50%ile	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	100%
Q2	1	1	50%ile	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	100%
Q3	1	1	50%ile	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	100%
Q4	1	1	50%ile	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	100%
Q5	1	1	50%ile	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	100%
Q6	1	1	50%ile	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	100%
Q7	1	1	50%ile	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	100%
Q8	1	1	50%ile	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	100%
Q9	1	1	50%ile	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	100%
Q10	1	1	50%ile	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	100%
Q11	1	1	50%ile	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	100%
Q12	1	1	50%ile	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	100%
Q13	1	1	50%ile	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	100%
Q14	1	1	50%ile	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	100%
Q15	1	1	50%ile	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	100%
Q16	1	1	50%ile	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	100%

[illegible]

Ralston Public Schools - Reporte Del Alumno
2012-13 4th grade social studies Nebraska history test

[illegible]

About DataDirector

- **Assessment management system**
 - Designed to encourage collaboration and use of common assessments
 - District, personal, and shared assessments
 - Multiple ways to capture data (traditional scanning, image capture, online assessments or manual input)
 - Assessment item banks linked to standards
 - Program feature allows grouping of students with similar characteristics

Sample Assessment Answer Sheet

Question	Answer	Score	Feedback
1. Which of the following is a mineral?	A. sand	1	Correct! Sand is made of small grains of minerals.
2. Which of the following is a rock?	B. granite	1	Correct! Granite is a type of rock.
3. Which of the following is a fossil?	C. a shell	1	Correct! A fossil is the remains of an organism that has been preserved in rock.
4. Which of the following is a mineral?	D. a diamond	1	Correct! A diamond is a form of carbon that is a mineral.

Sample Nebraska Standard

Sample Item Bank Question

Question	Answer	Score	Feedback
1. Which of the following is a mineral?	A. sand	1	Correct! Sand is made of small grains of minerals.
2. Which of the following is a rock?	B. granite	1	Correct! Granite is a type of rock.
3. Which of the following is a fossil?	C. a shell	1	Correct! A fossil is the remains of an organism that has been preserved in rock.
4. Which of the following is a mineral?	D. a diamond	1	Correct! A diamond is a form of carbon that is a mineral.

Sample Item Bank Assessment

Earth is made of rocks. There are rocks in the mountains, in the desert, and by the seashore. Some rocks are bigger than a house, while others are tiny. Some rocks have been down for a long time. Some rocks can be found above ground, while others are below ground.

People who study these rocks are called geologists. They study mountains, rivers, deserts, and sandy beaches to learn more about Earth. They study rocks found in caves and under the ocean.

Learning about rocks can answer questions about Earth. We can learn why mountains, deserts, rivers, and lakes formed where they did. Geologists have found evidence that explains how the world has changed in many ways over time.

Geologists also help us learn the things we need to live. They can tell us where there is water, where there is oil, and where there is coal. They can tell us where there are minerals that we need to make things like cars, planes, and buildings. They can tell us where there are fossils that we need to learn about the past.

Many minerals and rocks can help us make things. Minerals are in our bodies, in our food, and in our clothes. They are also in our homes, in our cars, and in our planes. They are in the ground, in the water, and in the air. They are everywhere!

Geologists do many different jobs. Some of them work outdoors, looking for rocks, minerals, water, or oil. Others study rocks through microscopes in laboratories. Some geologists draw maps, and others teach students about rocks. Whatever they do, the job of a geologist can be very interesting and that's why many people like it.

Question	Answer	Score	Feedback
1. What is the main idea of this passage?	A. what minerals are	1	Correct! The main idea of the passage is that geologists study rocks to learn about Earth and how it has changed over time.
2. Which word does the author repeat several times at the beginning of paragraphs?	A. many	1	Correct! The word "many" is repeated several times at the beginning of paragraphs.
3. Why did the author MOST LIKELY write this passage?	A. to explain how we get oil from the earth	1	Correct! The author wrote this passage to explain how we get oil from the earth.
4. Which word describes lots of rock, such as copper?	A. dust	1	Correct! The word "dust" describes lots of rock, such as copper.

Before you begin...

- Assess your organization:
 - Is the district ready to change? By how much?
 - Are your principals ready to lead?
- Understand the district-wide implications
 - Technology (hardware and data management)
 - Curriculum, instruction, and assessment
 - Staff development
 - Parents and students

Primary Obstacles - District

- Fear among staff members
 - How will the data be used?
 - Changing expectations for teachers and administrators
- Apathy: “This too shall pass...”
- Training and support
 - Initial training
 - Ongoing support with multiple resources
 - Introducing the system to new staff members

Primary Obstacles - Riverside

- DataDirector is relatively new to Nebraska
 - What the heck is NeSA?
 - You haven’t adopted the common core?!?
- Uploading standardized, NRT data is time consuming and cumbersome – at least for now
- Ongoing system upgrades (version 4.21.2)
- Alignment with other Riverside systems
- You are blazing a trail... you will need patience

Implications for Technology

- Is the hardware in place?
 - Bandwidth and Internet access
 - How will the data be entered?
 - Sufficient laptops / iPads for online assessments?
- Managing the system
 - Role of the data steward and/or system manager?
 - Who can access what? (Instructional Coaches?)
 - Duplication of existing systems (e.g., report cards)

Implications for C.I.A.

- Adopt the Common Core? (Item bank)
- Standards based curriculum
 - Does it match classroom instruction?
 - Does it match what's being assessed?
 - Does it match our students' needs?
- Differentiated instruction as the new norm
- Easier to implement common assessments
- Less time on grading, more time thinking

Implications for Staff Development

- Sole focus for the next two years - minimum
- Current knowledge base
 - Legal and ethical use of data (FERPA)
 - Basic statistical concepts and analysis skills
- Data as one piece of the puzzle
- Differentiated staff development options
- Staff development on differentiating instruction
- Data driven PLC groups

Implications for Parents & Students

- Rich, detailed conversations about student achievement and growth
- Longitudinal data to target areas of concern
- Data to guide course selection and potential career choices (student advisement)
- Expectations to differentiate instruction
- Student ownership of data: students are now a part of the instructional process

Lessons Learned

- Lay the foundation 6-12 months in advance
 - Discuss your current reality: Is the district ready to change? Are your principals ready to lead?
 - Discuss expectations and how you will monitor the implementation process
 - Begin pre-teaching (FERPA, basic data concepts...)
 - Establish a timeline with milestones and objectives
 - Classroom: First assessment & first student conversation
 - Building: First PLC meeting with a common assessment
 - District: First admin meeting focusing on local data

Lessons Learned

- Allow time to implement the initial set-up
- This is the only project for the next two years
- Clear communication with all departments
- Don't skimp on the technology your teachers will use to upload their data
- Overwhelm your staff with support
 - DataDirector consultants to assist principals
 - Online videos, FAQs, and resource guides
 - Emphasize utilizing Riverside support
 - DataDirector certification for your system manager
